



## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook July 13 – July 19, 2017

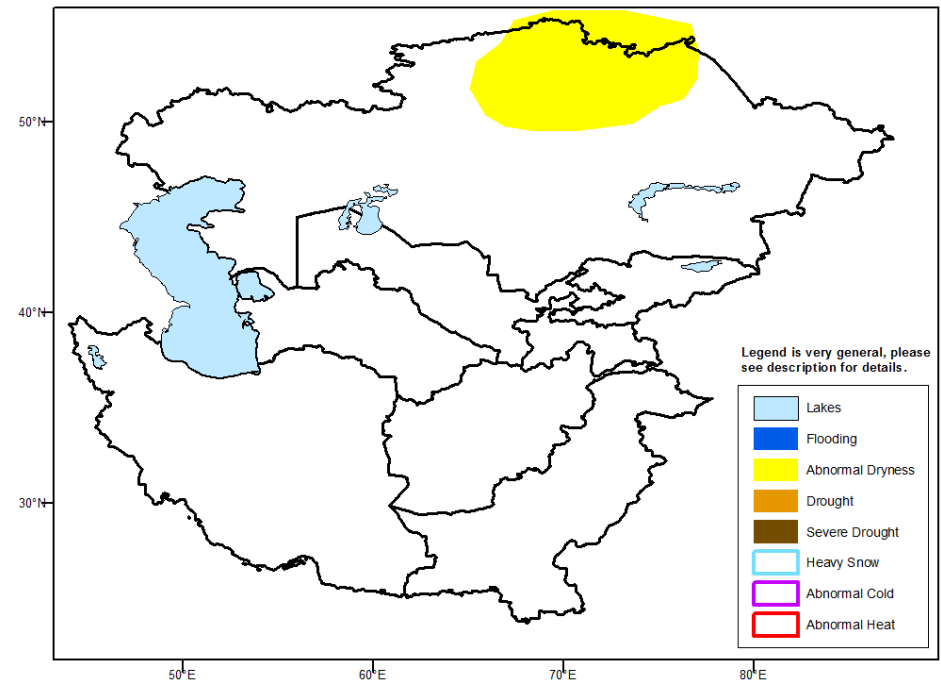
### **Temperatures:**

During early July, near-normal temperatures were observed throughout much of Kazakhstan, with above-normal temperatures (4 to 6 degrees C) registered across the southern provinces and through Uzbekistan. Near-normal temperatures were observed across Afghanistan and Pakistan. For the upcoming outlook period, decreased daily maximum temperatures are forecast central and eastern Kazakhstan and over Uzbekistan, where negative temperature departures up to 6 degrees C are expected. There is potential for above-normal temperatures across parts of Afghanistan and northern Pakistan.

### **Precipitation**

Increased precipitation amounts were received across northern Kazakhstan during the last week, which helped to relieve anomalously dry conditions following a period of poor rainfall in June. Despite well distributed rainfall amounts in excess of 25mm with pockets upwards of 50mm registered in early July, 30-day moisture deficits ranging between 25 to 80 percent of normal still remain over parts of the Kostanay, Akmola, Pavlodar, and North Kazakhstan provinces. Remotely sensed vegetation health indices also continue to suggest unfavorable ground conditions in the region.

During the next week, a continuation of increased rainfall is expected over northern Kazakhstan, with weekly accumulations ranging between 25-50mm. Towards the south, the return of seasonable monsoonal rainfall is forecast over parts of Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan following a suppression of convective activity in the region during the last week.



**Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.**